

# NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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BY W. J. MURTAGH & CO.  
GEORGE W. WESTON, EDITOR.

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Wednesday, February 19, 1862.

Reading Matter on every page.

CLUBS FOR THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TO SOLDIERS.  
A PAPER THAT EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE.

We have been induced to offer our daily paper to soldiers, who shall form clubs, at the following low rates:

1 copy, 4 months..... \$1.50  
5 copies, 4 months..... 6.00  
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All over ten copies, at the rate of one dollar per copy for four months.

The names must always be accompanied with the money.

Write the names distinctly, and give the company and the number of the regiment.

The papers will be mailed to one name, or the names will be written separately, if desired.

## THE SITUATION.

We are not as yet in possession of full details of the brilliant victory which has given us Fort Donelson. We have comparatively few particulars as to the losses of the land force, or concerning the incidents of the fight. But we know enough of it to be able to congratulate our readers on the greatest victory of the war. It has given us one of the most important strongholds of the enemy. It has given us three generals and fifteen thousand prisoners. We know enough of it to be assured that Buckner, Johnston, and Bushrod are ours, and that Floyd, true to his past history—stole from the United States Government—taking with him Pillow and five thousand men. We know that the navy engaged did its work nobly, and suffered severely; we know that our losses have been very great—one account saying that four hundred were killed and eight hundred wounded. We know that our troops behaved with an enthusiasm beyond all precedent; day and night they were fighting, or ready for the onset. They were without shelter—some of the time without sufficient food—exposed to a pelting rain; but their courage and temper never failed, and with light hearts they went toward death. All these things we know; but for a connected narrative of the siege and surrender, we must wait a little time.

Of course, all eyes are turned with intense interest as to the results of the vigorous measures which the spirited dispatches of Com. Foote promise to us.

The enemy, shattered and disheartened as it is, has probably been concentrating its whole force on the Cumberland, and between Bowling Green and Nashville. The point between Fort Donelson and Nashville where they will, as it is thought, make a stand, is Clarksville. There strong defensive works have been in construction for some time, and a desperate resistance is looked for. Upon Nashville, then, by way of the Cumberland river, and by land from Bowling Green, will the whole army of Gen. Buell and the navy of Com. Foote proceed, wiping out Clarksville on the way, and exterminating any rebel forces who are rash enough to impede the onward victorious march of the Union troops. From all sides, with promptness and vigor, the enemy is to be attacked, rolled together like a scroll. Our army against him numbers nearly 80,000, and defeat is an impossibility.

We also have very encouraging news from Gen. Price. It is rumored that he, with his whole army, has been captured. This is not impossible, as the latest positive news from him seemed to make his overthrow certain. On Friday he was twenty-nine miles from Springfield, and our forces were five miles in his rear. General Curtis was pursuing him, and Selgel was advancing upon him from another quarter. Later than this we hear that Gen. Curtis has succeeded in capturing one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two captains, and more privates than he knows what to do with. This looks as if the rebel army under Price were fairly broken up, though the intelligence does not come in such definite form. He has been aptly termed "the flying general, strong only in retreat," and we can only hope the bird has been taken "on the wing" and safely "bagged" by this time.

The news in relation to the capture of Evanshah has not as yet been confirmed, but we must remember that unpleasant news for the rebel side comes slowly from rebel sources. The last positive knowledge we had of that position was that the supply of water for that city had been cut off, and it is fair to presume that the city fell an easy victim to our brave forces. If the capture of that city has not already been made, we may confidently expect to hear of it before many days.

And thus the ball is moving on. From victory to victory our glorious band of freemen will move on, until we shall pour down the throats of the rebels the bitter draught which they thought they were preparing for us.

ILLUMINATION.—By a reference to the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, it will be seen that Congress has ordered the illumination of all the public buildings on Saturday evening the 22d of February. We hope this movement will be cordially seconded by all our citizens. It is surely fitting, in this dark hour of our nation, that we should turn with suitable expressions of gratitude to the memory of the immortal Father of his Country. We cannot refrain from remarking, however, that the best way in which the people can give expression to their appreciation of the fathers of our country—Washington, Jefferson, Adams, &c.—is by a prompt, hearty, and emphatic return to the noble, liberty-loving, and humane principles for which they devoted their lives, their property, and their all.

## GIVING UP SLAVERY.

The statement made by a Belgian newspaper, that Messrs. Silldell and Mason had offered the emancipation of all negroes hereafter born, as the price of English recognition and protection of their Southern Confederacy, strikes some persons in this country with astonishment. It seems to be giving up the very object for which the attempt at establishing the Southern Confederacy was commenced. Such, however, is not infrequently the result of wars, and if this reported offer of Silldell and Mason has not already been made, we believe that it soon will be. It is nothing more than what was foreshadowed by Mr. Toombs months ago, and will be forced at last by the increasing urgency of events.

This offer leaves to slavery an existence as long as the lives of the negroes now in being, which is an existence probably longer than the Southern leaders anticipate for it, in the event of defeat in this war. They lose nothing by it, which they can now hope to retain in any probable issue of affairs, and if English aid could guarantee their independence, they would save life, political position, and a portion of their fortunes, all now in imminent jeopardy.

Whatever may be the fact as to Mr. Mason, his colleague, Silldell, has the capacity and firmness to meet a great crisis with a great decision.

GENERAL STONE'S DISLOYALTY.—Among the charges against Gen. Stone is "holding communication with the enemy." The Tribune of the 13th instant gives the following story as to the manner in which this communication was made, and the way it was discovered:

"A soldier in one of the New York regiments, who had procured his discharge, and came to the capital for the purpose of getting his pay, mentioned to a gentleman in one of the public offices that there were suspicious circumstances connected with Gen. Stone's movements, and related the following incident:

"While he (the soldier) was on picket duty near Edwards's Ferry, some time subsequent to the Ball's Bluff affair, Gen. Stone rode down near the Ferry, accompanied only by a servant. After some little time, he went to an unoccupied house near, and bringing out a spyglass, looked across the river. He then remounted and rode away, but shortly returned to the same house, and again brought the glass into requisition, and seeming to discover the object of his search, waved his hat as though communicating a signal. Directly, about a dozen horsemen came out of the woods on the opposite side of the river.

"Gen. Stone, going to our pickets, remarked that these men must want something, and suggested that some of them should cross and see what it might be. Five men volunteered to go on this service, and on reaching the Virginia shore, the rebels proposed that they should remain as hostages while an equal number of their party crossed for the purpose of having an interview with Gen. Stone, which proposal was accepted, and the rebels accordingly crossed and met Gen. Stone. They withdrew from the river bank near the house above named, and remained in conference some time. A soldier at the Ferry observed a sealed packet passing between the rebels and Gen. Stone. One of the rebels remarked to one of the men who remained as hostages, that they 'had come down by appointment.' The one who headed the rebel party was Capt. Porter."

This is a strange story, but there is another connected with it, quite as strange. The soldier who made this discovery, and made it known, lodged, a few nights ago, in this city, and during the night, his room was burglariously entered, and he was ferociously attacked by a midnight assassin, who was compelled to escape by the timely arrival of a superior force, which the assailing party did not expect to encounter.

HORRORS OF THE WASHINGTON JAIL.—A letter was yesterday read in the Senate, written by Mr. Duvall, one of the late keepers, detailing some of the horrors of the prison-house. He states that prisoners have been most cruelly punished, without legal authority, for the most trivial offences. In one instance, thirty-three blows were administered, with a wooden instrument of torture, upon the naked flesh of a victim, who had been drawn across a barrel for the infliction.

Immediately after the reading of Mr. Duvall's letter, authority was given to the District Committee to send for persons and papers, in order to investigate the internal management of this loathsome prison.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The jubilant feelings of the members of the House of Representatives over the recent victories, which could scarcely be restrained within a reasonable degree of subordination to the ordinary authority of the House on Monday, instead of being allayed by a night's rest, had so far obtained mastery, that the House could remain in session only a half hour yesterday, before it had to adjourn, to allow of a season of mutual congratulations.

Rev. CHAS. G. AMES, of Illinois, will lecture before the Association to-night. Subject, "What will become of the Republic?" As he is, strictly, the only Western man in the course, having come a thousand miles to speak a word in this hour of peril, and as he is widely and favorably known throughout that region for his eminent culture and ability, of course the residents of the city, from the West, will give themselves the profit of the address.

FOR THE GEN. BOATS.—Eighty-five men from Gen. Sumner's division, and sixty-one from Gen. Franklin's, came to this city yesterday from Alexandria, en route to Cairo, as volunteers for gunboat service on the Western waters. Four times as many volunteers as were needed, offered their services with the utmost eagerness. The brave boys of the Potomac are panting for a share of the glory that is reaped in the fields of the West.

UPON the receipt of the news of the fall of Fort Donelson, at St. Louis, Governor Yates, Secretary Hatch, and Auditor Dubois, of Illinois, left for Fort Donelson, to look after the wounded Illinois troops.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest from the West.

CAIRO, February 17.—The steamer Memphis arrived from Fort Donelson this evening, bringing a Mississippi regiment and fifty or sixty wounded soldiers. She left at Mound City eight or nine other boats on the way with prisoners. The rebels who have escaped, have either gone to Nashville or Clarksville, where it is supposed the rebels will make another stand.

This evening a great light was seen in the direction of Clarksville, and it is supposed the rebels have burned the town, or their steamboats, to prevent them from falling into our hands.

The rebel officers admit that if Nashville be taken the rebellion in Tennessee is broken up. The Johnson captured is Bushrod Johnson, of Tennessee, brigadier general, and not A. Sidney Johnson, as first reported.

St. Louis, February 17.—All the wounded on both sides at Fort Donelson will be brought here and placed in the hospitals, or sent to more surgeons, with a corps of hospital nurses, left this afternoon for the battle field to assist in their transportation.

## Price's Army Not Captured.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—There is no foundation for the report which has been extensively circulated, that General Price and his army had been captured by the United States forces.

## From Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—The Old Point boat brings the following news:

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 17.—A flag of truce brought over a lady from Norfolk to-day, but no news of the kind that the Norfolk Daily Book of this morning makes no mention of the surrender of Fort Donelson, but represents the contest as still going on.

Nothing additional has been received from Savannah.

The United States gunboat Harriet Lane arrived from Washington during last night. Although fired at on the passage down the Potomac, but one shot struck her, slightly injuring her wheel-house.

A contraband came in from a camp beyond Great Bethel to-day, having started on Saturday day, and bringing no information of value.

A severe rain storm has prevailed since morning, and there are now no signs of clearing up. The wind is from the north.

The ships, the Jersey Blue, and other steamers, destined for Hatteras, are still detained.

## FROM EUROPE.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.—Per steamer Edinburg we have the following:

The Confederate steamer Nashville left Southampton on the 3d, and passed the Tuscarora off Cape Cod, where she was anchored.

The latter steamed up, but the frigate Shannon was alongside to prevent her departure for 24 hours.

The Nashville was last seen outside the Needles, steaming down the channel at full speed.

BALTIMORE EDITORS SENT TO FORT MONROE.

BALTIMORE, February 18.—S. S. Hills, publisher and Thomas B. Pigott, editor, of the notorious rebel sheet, The South, were this morning arrested and taken to Fort Mifflin.

FUNERAL OF DR. LUTHER V. BELL.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The funeral of Dr. Luther V. Bell took place in St. John's Church, Charlestown, this afternoon. Gov. Andrew, the president of the Senate, and the speaker of the House, and many members of the Legislature, were present.

## Official Report of Commodore Foote.

CAIRO, February 17.—Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: The Commodore has the honor to inform you of the capture of that fort by the land forces yesterday morning, with fifteen thousand prisoners.

Johnston and Buckner were taken prisoners. The loss on both sides, Floyd escaped with five thousand men during the night.

Go up with the gunboats, and as soon as possible will proceed up to Clarksville. Eight mortar boats are on their way, with which I hope to attack Clarksville.

My loss is painful, but the wound is not dangerous. The army has behaved gloriously.

I shall be able to take but two iron-clad gunboats with me, as the others are disabled. The particulars will soon be given.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

## From the Upper Potomac.

FREDERICK, Feb. 17, 1862.

The killing of a soldier of the Home Brigade on Friday night, by one of the provost patrols, caused some little sensation here on Saturday.

An examination into the affair resulted in the vindication of the latter. The evidence elicited from a prisoner and a citizen shows that one of the provost patrols, named Doyle, of the Wisconsin Third, selected for his cool judgment, was placed at the corner of Patrick and Market streets, for the purpose of detecting and arresting soldiers disguised as citizens, for the purpose of surreptitiously obtaining liquor.

Doyle fired for several minutes at the three men in partial citizen's dress, one named Baxter, belonging to the Home Brigade, was recognized and arrested by Doyle. He resisted, and his associates (one of whom was named Thompson, from Baltimore, and belonging likewise to the Home Brigade) also interfered to free Baxter released.

Doyle fired for several minutes at the prisoner along by using conchoidal language, but was prevented from doing so by Baxter and Thompson, the latter having Doyle by the arm. Doyle then told them that he should, as was his duty, take his prisoner to the guard house, dead or alive, and unless they desisted he should be compelled to use force of arms.

Knowing his opponents to be armed, he drew his revolver, when Thompson said that was a game more than one could play at, and drew or attempted to draw his own, and the third one of the party exposed a knife of dangerous dimensions in a threatening manner. Doyle, whose right arm was still held by Thompson, elevated his pistol and fired, the bullet entering his right breast. The prisoner he still held with his left hand, and the third one made his escape. Thompson also ran. After lodging his prisoner at the guard house Doyle returned with the other patrols to search for the others, when they found Thompson lying dead in the road near the scene of the attack and brings information from that spot. If such be the case, the general for his action in the premises.

It should have been previously stated that before attempting the arrest, Doyle asked the disguised soldiers for their names, and was answered that being citizens they needed none and had none.

Some demonstrations around Harper's Ferry lead to the belief that the enemy are about to cross the Shenandoah five miles above the Ferry and erect a powerful battery on the Loudoun Heights opposite Sandy Hook, for the purpose of driving out Colonel Guay's forces under Major Tyndale. They frequently make their appearance at other points to divert attention from that spot. If such be their plan our forces will not be caught napping.

HOSPITAL IN GEN. BLENNER'S DIVISION.—In this hospital there have been fifty-four patients during the week ending on Monday, of whom five have been returned. There have been two deaths during the week.

## THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, February 18, 1862.

MEMORIALS, ETC.

Mr. HOWE presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin, asking the attention of Congress to the consideration of measures looking towards the relief of the famine in Ireland. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

He also presented a petition from citizens of Wisconsin, relative to the location of the land grant of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ILLUMINATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—A joint resolution from the House, requiring the Commissioner of Public Buildings to illuminate the Capitol, on Saturday night, February 22d, in honor of late Union victories, was agreed to.

FORFEITURE OF RIGHTS.—Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill declaratory of forfeiture of rights and privileges in certain cases, under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

RAILROADS IN MISSOURI.—Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill in relation to certain railroads in Missouri. Mr. W. explained that the roads had suffered great loss, were very necessary for transportation of troops, and could not get along without pay for the transportation already done, amounting to about \$200,000.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, further explained the situation of railroad affairs in Missouri, and the necessity of the passage of this bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL did not wish to oppose the measure, but was difficult in establishing such a precedent. Railroads and individuals would, in multitudes of cases, ask for similar remuneration for losses.

Pending its consideration, a message was received from the House, asking its return.

THE DISTRICT JAIL.—Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution requesting the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the judicial management of the jail in Washington. He asked the reading of a letter from Mr. Duvall, recently discharged by the Marshal from his position as one of the jail guards, relative to the abuses in the management, the whipping of prisoners, &c. One method of punishment was by stretching the victim across a barrel, and striking repeated blows with a piece of flat board, upon the bare flesh.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE CASE OF MR. STARK.—Mr. HARRIS called up the resolution reported by himself in the case of the appointment for the Oregon vacancy, in favor of the swearing in of Mr. Stark, without an expression regarding the effect of the papers accompanying. He said that certain affidavits had been laid before the committee, and conversations had with Mr. Stark. He did not regard the evidence sufficient to justify a refusal to have him sworn in, although the Senate had the right to judge of the qualifications of a candidate, and the constitutional right of a person to take his seat.

Mr. HALE submitted a motion to recommit, with instructions to report upon the facts submitted, and whether, in the judgment of the committee, they were sufficient to show the disloyalty of Mr. Stark. He thought the question was decided whether the gentleman was qualified to hold his seat. If there was no evidence to prevent his taking his seat, there was none to prevent his holding it.

Mr. SUMNER argued the constitutionality of the right to exclude for disloyalty. If there were no qualifications required but age, citizenship and residence, a traitor might claim a seat in the Senate, if appointed by a governor, and could not be kept out. The fact that the oath was prescribed by the Constitution to be taken before the seat could be occupied, was an evidence that loyalty was a constitutional requirement as a qualification for membership. His offering to take the oath does not purge a suspected person of disloyalty.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought a very important question involved. The report of the committee claimed that a person coming to the Senate with the usual certificate of appointment from a Governor, could not be excluded, no matter how infamous his character or how manifest his treason. The Governor of Mississippi might send Mr. Davis, or the Governor of Kentucky could appoint Gen. Buckner, and the Senate would have no alternative but to receive them. The courts have decided upon the disqualification of persons for holding office, and various cases of disqualification were referred to.

Mr. CARLILE thought the Senate had upon it great responsibility in this case. The evidence was all ex parte, and the person claiming his seat positively avers that the charges against him are false. He deemed the State to be the proper judges of the qualification, and the Senate upon proper evidence could afterwards expel.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked if the Governor of Virginia should send Floyd, if admitted, had the Senate the right to expel?

Mr. CARLILE considered it scarcely a supposable case.

Mr. CLARK asked if a horse thief had been sent, could not Senate expel him?

Mr. CARLILE thought not, unless he should send another.

Mr. McDUGALL thought the Senate had no right to shut its doors upon a person of regular constitutional qualifications, sent to represent a State.

Mr. TEN EYCK saw no possible advantage in recommitting the resolution. The Senate was in possession of all the facts, and could decide at once, as it should, in justice to the State of Oregon and the person claiming his seat.

Mr. DAVIS contended that loyalty was a proper subject for consideration as a qualification of the person appointed.

Mr. CLARK disagreed with the report of the committee, and yet could see no benefit in its recommitment. It was evident that the oath was required before swearing in, to assure the loyalty of the appointee. Should a spy be sent by the Governor of Missouri, a State we do not admit to be out of the Union, is it pretended that we could not refuse to admit him? If admitted by a majority, it would require two-thirds to expel him. He regarded the right to keep a disloyal person out to be conclusive.

Mr. MORRILL favored the recommitment, to give an opportunity for an examination of facts relative to the loyalty or disloyalty of Mr. Stark.

Mr. FOSTER held that the committee, in their report, had not decided upon the question of the gentleman's loyalty, but that the evidence of those papers was not sufficient for his rightfully taking the seat. The evidence in that of ex parte affidavits, upon which they did not deem it just to decide. In such action they do not decide that traitors and felons cannot be excluded. To assume that there is danger of admitting a disloyal man by a majority, and of being unable to get a two-thirds vote for his expulsion, would be to assume more than a third of the Senate to be disloyal, a state of rottenness to which a single member, more or less, would make but little difference.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend, to provide that the claimant shall not be sworn in until an examination shall have been had in his case. He did not wish to prejudice the case; he had not so prejudged; but hoped the gentleman would be able to purge himself of disloyalty.

Mr. FESSENDEN was disposed to sustain the action of the committee. It was a question whether the fact that the treasonable words alleged were uttered long anterior to his appointment should not somewhat change the

## aspect of the question.

The power to exclude was so dangerous, and liable to abuse, that it should never be exercised except in extreme cases. The language used was very reprehensible, and, if uttered after his appointment, should exclude him. But the statement was ex parte, and not sufficient to prevent the swearing in.

Messrs. HALE and DIXON spoke briefly, relative to recommitment.

Mr. HENDERSON saw no occasion to recommit. He thought this question was important, and fraught with awful consequences. Loyalty was in his mind not a qualification, but he would vote to expel a traitor in every case. In the language attributed to the gentleman, there was reason to suspect lurking treason, and in his communication to the committee there was something which he deemed equally objectionable. Yet he would admit, and afterwards expel upon sufficient evidence of disloyalty.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, proceeded to review the evidence of the papers, and declared that unless the statements were shown to be untrue, he should vote for exclusion. He would have an examination, and for that purpose a recommendation to the committee.

Mr. McDUGALL took the floor, but gave way to a motion to adjourn. Carried.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, stated that he should move an adjournment after some business of immediate importance shall have been transacted. He moved to take from the table the joint resolutions of the Senate conveying the thanks of Congress to Commodore Duvall and the officers, soldiers, and seamen under him, for their brilliant achievement in the capture of Fort Donelson.

The resolutions were passed unanimously.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the House bill, with the Senate amendments, making appropriations for the construction and repairs on certain fortifications, for the year ending 30th June, 1863, and an additional appropriation for the year 1862.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill were concurred in, and the bill was passed.

Mr. STEVENS also moved to take from the table the joint resolution of the House and Senate, authorizing the issue of United States Treasury notes, and for the redemption and funding the same, and for the redemption of the floating debt of the United States.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the bill was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. SHDWICK, of New York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to establish a uniform grade for certain officers in the navy. Passed.

Mr. TIOGA, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to facilitate the operation of the law of capture and prize. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Public Buildings, presented a resolution, that the Senate concurring, the public buildings be illuminated on Saturday evening, the 22d of February, in honor of the day, and of the recent victories of our arms.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Ill., then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the noble dead and brave men killed, as well as sympathy for those who have been wounded in the recent victories of our armies in South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Missouri and Virginia, as well as in testimony of the profound admiration of the members of this House for the persistent and undaunted courage of all the officers, soldiers and sailors, engaged, who have achieved for themselves and for the country imperishable honor and renown, it is now moved that this House adjourn.

The resolution passed, and, in accordance therewith, the House adjourned at thirty minutes past twelve o'clock.

## JOYFUL DEMONSTRATIONS.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—A salute of hundred guns will be fired to-morrow, by direction of the Mayor, and all the bells in the city will ring. The citizens will also fire five hundred guns.

Resolutions were unanimously passed in both branches of the Legislature, presenting the thanks of the people of the State to the gallant officers and soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy, on the occasion of the series of brilliant achievements won by their arms of skill in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee; and the Governor was requested to fire a salute in honor of these great successes of the Union.

Dispatches from Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, announce the general manifestation of enthusiasm and thanksgiving for the glorious results.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 17.—The people here are crazy with excitement; firing cannon, burning rockets, and giving demonstrations of their joy in every conceivable way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—The greatest excitement prevails here, increased by the terrible anxiety of the friends of the soldiers engaged in the struggle. A special train has left with physicians, twenty-five volunteer nurses, and a large quantity of hospital stores.

A citizens' meeting has been called for taking care of the wounded that will be sent here. Gov. Morton will leave for Fort Donelson on night.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 17.—The citizens of Providence fired a salute of a hundred guns this afternoon. A hundred guns were also fired by order of Governor Sprague.

UTICA, Feb. 17.—Guns are firing, flags flying, fireworks and bonfires blazing, and the city in a ferment.

BIRMINGHAM, VT., Feb. 17.—Verment fires all the guns she has left at home, and rings all her bells in token of her great rejoicing over the feats of valor performed by the men of the West.

DETROIT, Feb. 17.—The news of the victory at Fort Donelson has caused indescribable joy here. A hundred guns were fired, and to-night many buildings are illuminated. There will also be a grand torch-light procession to-night.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The people of Chicago claim the honor of the victory for Illinois, there having been engaged twenty-five regiments of infantry of Illinois, six of Iowa, and four of Indiana; also, four regiments of cavalry from Illinois, and six companies from Missouri.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Huge bonfires are burning in the streets to-night, and the whole city is a scene of rejoicing.

ARIZONA, N. Y., Feb. 17.—A hundred guns were fired to-day in honor of the great victory. GENOA, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Bells are ringing and cannon firing.

PONCHAICUT, Feb. 17.—A salute of a hundred guns was fired here to-day.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 17.—Our citizens are enjoying a general jubilee—cannon are being fired, bells rung, &c.

HORSE THIEVES IN ALEXANDRIA.—Some disciples of Floyd, on Monday, relieved Quartermaster Haulon, of the Sixty-third New York (Irish) volunteers, of a fine horse, which had been left tied at a blacksmith's shop on Duke street.

## MILITARY GAZETTE.

Order Respecting the Presentation of Rebel Flags.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington City, D. C., Feb. 18, 1862.